Ordnance Survey®

OS Sitemap™

User guide and technical specification

OS Sitemap

User guide

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Preface

This user guide (hereafter referred to as the guide) is designed to provide an overview of OS Sitemap (hereafter referred to as the product) and it gives guidelines and advice on how a customer might derive the maximum benefit from the product. It assumes a general knowledge of geographic information. If you find an error or omission in this guide, or otherwise wish to make a comment or suggestion as to how we can improve the guide, please contact us at the address shown below under contact details or complete the product and service performance report form at annexe C and return it to us.

Contact details

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Email: customerservices@ordnancesurvey.co.uk

or visit the Ordnance Survey website at: www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk

Use of the product

The terms and conditions upon which the product, including this guide, is made available to you and your organisation are contained in the customer contract made between you and Ordnance Survey. If there is an inconsistency between the terms of your customer contract and this guide, then the terms of your customer contract prevail. If you or your organisation has not signed a valid current customer contract then you are not entitled to use the product.

Purpose and disclaimer

This guide is provided for guidance only and does not constitute any warranty, representation, undertaking, commitment or obligation (express or implied) about the product or its suitability for any particular or intended purpose. Any warranties, representations, undertakings, commitments and obligations given by Ordnance Survey about the product and/or its suitability for any particular or intended purpose are set out in your customer contract. It is your responsibility to ensure that this product is suitable for your intended purpose.

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We do not accept responsibility for the content of any third party websites referenced or accessed in or through this guide, any contractual documentation, and/or the Ordnance Survey website.

Copyright in this guide

Data copyright and other intellectual property rights

Trademarks

Back-up provision of the product

You are advised to copy the supplied data to a back-up medium.

Using this guide

The documentation is supplied in portable document format (PDF) only. Free Adobe® Acrobat Reader® software, which displays the guide, incorporates search and zoom facilities and allows you to navigate within. Hyperlinks are used to navigate between associated parts of the guide and to relevant Internet resources by clicking on the blue hyperlinks and the table of contents.

If you are unfamiliar with any words or terms used and require clarification please refer to the glossary at the end of the document.

Chapter 1 Introduction to OS Sitemap

OS Sitemap provides customers with extracts of Ordnance Survey mapping in a number of different formats and to different scales. It has been developed to suit the requirements of a broad range of customers – from private individuals requiring a paper map to large design and engineering organisations wanting map data to be used within a computer system. An example of OS Sitemap is shown in figure 1 below.

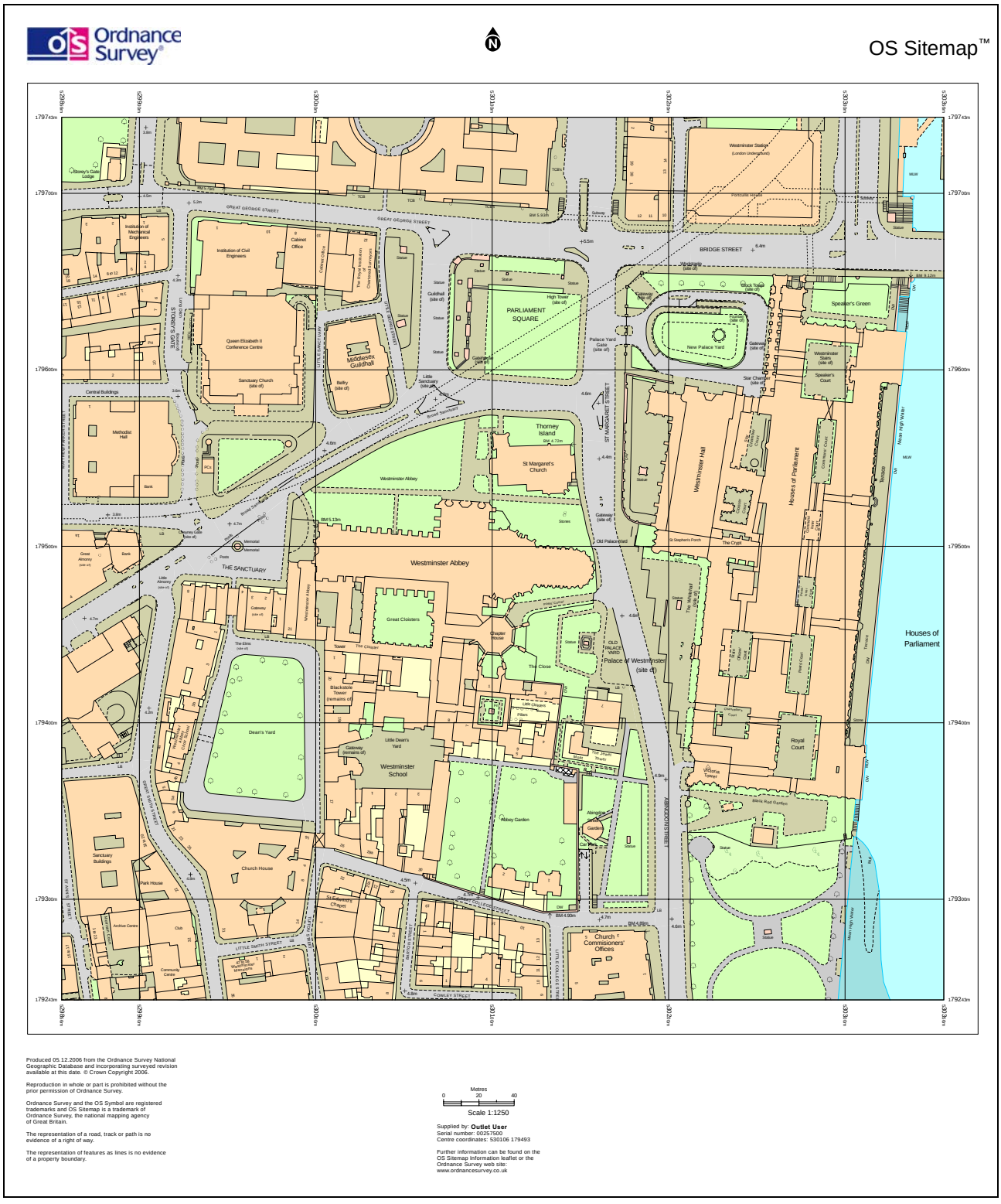

Figure 1: Extract of OS Sitemap in full colour

As the name implies, OS Sitemap is designed around site- and project-based activities such as submitting planning applications or development proposals. OS Sitemap shows topographic detail down to the level of individual buildings and structures. In the figure above each house can clearly be seen. Topographic features are those features that are physically present in the landscape, such as buildings, fences, road kerbs, ponds and walls. OS Sitemap also includes non-topographic features such as administrative boundaries.

After reading this introductory section customers will know:

- the main features of the data;
- where to find additional information and help with the product;
- the advantages those features can bring;
- which of the different formats the product is available in are most suitable for their requirements; and
- where to obtain the product.

The remainder of this document comprises the technical specification. This gives further specific technical details of the product and is most relevant to those wishing to use OS Sitemap within computer systems.

Purpose of the product

OS Sitemap replaces two previous products – Siteplan™ and Superplan®. OS Sitemap is developed from the latest large-scale structured database from Ordnance Survey, the National Geographic Database, which contains the most up-to-date survey information available from the organisation. This database is also the source for OS MasterMap Topography Layer. For a comparison between the two products please see the following link:

http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/osmastermap/newcustomer/toporight4u.html.

Applications

OS Sitemap is aimed at those requiring a map extract for project work involving sites with a clear geographic limit. The most common uses are for planning applications and for preparing designs for new developments, for example, housing, transport and other built or natural environment changes. It can also be used for producing map illustrations for documents and presentations.

Main features

This section explains the main features of OS Sitemap and gives guidance on how a customer could make the most of the product.

Formats

OS Sitemap is available in hard copy and electronic media. These are:

- Paper (a printed hard copy)
- Tagged Image File Format (TIFF)
- Data Exchange Format (DXF™)

TIFF and DXF are digital formats for use in computer systems.

Paper

Extracts printed on paper, which might be most appropriate for members of the public wishing to submit a planning application who perhaps do not have access to the kinds of software necessary to manipulate the other, digital, formats. They are available on A4 and A3 paper sizes, Standard sheets to Ordnance Survey National Grid or customised to size and content. Desktop mapping customers ordering a paper map will receive this as an Adobe Portable Document format (PDF). Those customers that use OS Sitemap on a regular basis, such as local builders, architects or engineering firms may find this service a more convenient way to receive their OS Sitemap extracts.

TIFF

TIFF is a file format for images for use in desktop publishing (DTP) systems and word processing software. It provides illustrative material of a high quality and clarity of detail for documents and presentations. It is not intended that the detail of the image itself is changed, but using DTP, for example, customers can create a layer over the top that contains the customer's own detail, such as the outline of a future development. Therefore, this format is primarily used as context for a customer's own features or, for example, inclusion in an electronic report or tender document.

DXF

DXF is a file format designed for use in computer-aided design (CAD) systems. DXF is a vector data-set. This means that the individual features are stored in the computer as groups of coordinates, one for each point in the feature where a change, usually of direction, occurs. The CAD system reads the coordinates and creates the features in the right place relative to each other and to the National Grid.

In DXF, similar features are grouped together and split into 54 different layers. The full list of layers is given in chapter 5 of the technical specification. In summary, they cover the following types of feature;

- landform and vegetation;
- buildings;
- man-made topographic features, such as fences and kerbs;
- bodies of water;
- overhead and underground topographic features; and
- administrative boundaries.

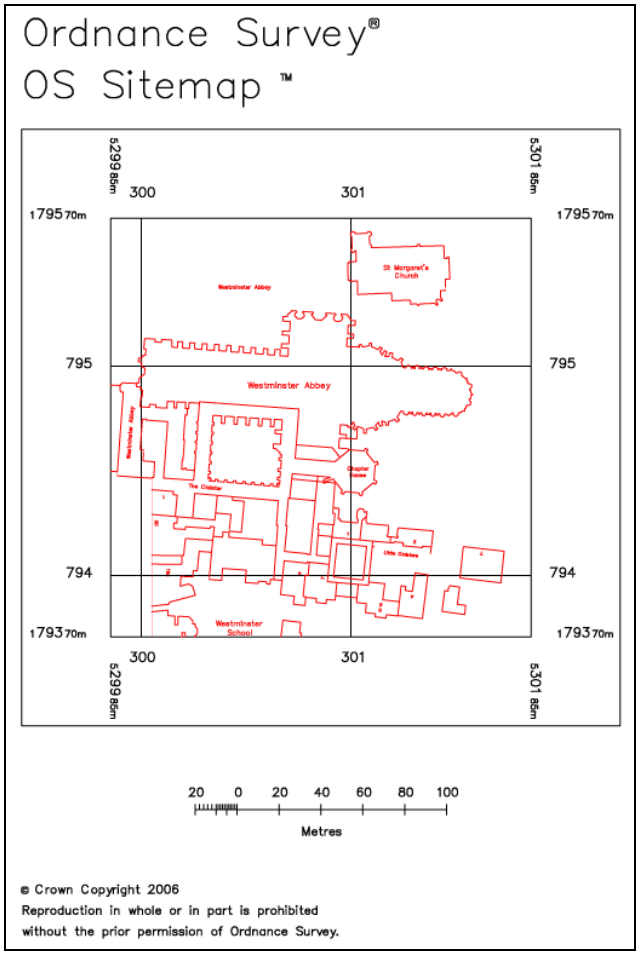

Figure 2: Selected DXF layers

There are a number of advantages to splitting the data into layers. For example, splitting into layers gives a customer a good idea of the type and range of features included in the product. If a customer is only interested in certain types of features – buildings and kerbs for instance – having the different layers means they can be easily identified and used in subgroups – giving just the detail the customer wants. This gives the customer a greater amount of flexibility in terms of working with and displaying the data. If required, only the layers containing the features the customer wants to work with will need to be displayed. Figure 2 shows OS Sitemap with just the building text, building outline, grid and marginalia layers displayed.

Having layers also allows a customer to customise the appearance of the map using the functionality of CAD. OS Sitemap is supplied with preset colours, point and line styles, which have been followed to produce the figures in this document.

Some layers contain non-physical information. Administrative boundaries have been mentioned already but these layers also include map details such as the Ordnance Survey copyright symbol, which should always be displayed on the map, and scale bars. Inferred links are another example. Inferred links are used to close off properties that have no physical demarcation between them, such as a pair of semi-detached houses that have no physical division between their gardens. These links do not infer the legal division of the property. As they are in their own layer the customer can choose whether to display them or not. Customers should note that some layers may be empty in an order as not all features will be present in all areas. So, for example, if a customer ordered an extract of the map where there are no water bodies, all the water layers would be empty.

For full details of the DXF specification see the technical specification below; for a summary of the technical details an OS Sitemap product guide is available:

www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/products/ossitemap/pdf/productguide.pdf

Service and supply

OS Sitemap is available from Ordnance Survey's Mapping and Data Centres. All customers can order DXF, TIFF or a printed extract.

Site centred

The extracts are centred on the site of the customer's choosing. Customers submit an address, postcode or grid reference, which is used to centre, view and produce the final extract.

Scales

Typically customers for paper or TIFF order at one of the following scales:

- 1:500 scale, which will give circa 80 m by 80 m of ground coverage when printed on A4 paper;
- 1:1250 scale, which will give circa 200 m by 200 m of ground coverage when printed on A4 paper; and
- 1:2500 scale, which will give circa 400 m by 400 m of ground coverage when printed on A4 paper.

If a site does not fit with one of these scales, the Mapping and Data Centre can advise on an appropriate alternative scale. It should be noted that if a printed extract is subsequently enlarged or reduced, such as through photocopying, the scale is distorted and any measurements taken from the reproduction are likely to have an additional margin of error over and above the stated accuracy of the original scale.

Accuracies will vary depending on the source scale of the mapping in a particular area. In urban areas, for example, this will usually provide sub-one-metre accuracies. Note that 1:500 output scale maps are not recommended from 1:10 000 source scale areas (that is mountain and moorland). More information on scale and accuracy can be found in chapter 2 of the technical specification.

Colour options

The TIFF and printed copy format are available in three options: full colour, with a colour for the buildings only and in monochrome. With all three customers can request a thickened line for the building outlines. Other presentation options are available in system customising mode. A full style guide can be found in annexe B of the technical specification.

Full colour

Full-colour extracts can be used to demonstrate how a site currently appears. Figure 1 on page five is a full-colour extract. Although full colour is suitable for a limited amount of customisation, a complex design may not show up particularly well. One of the other options listed below may prove more appropriate.

Buildings in colour

In this option only buildings are filled with colour. The colour on the building helps to orientate the viewer to the built environment within the landscape whilst allowing the proposed changes to the site to stand clear from the topographic context. An example of this style is shown in figure 3 below.

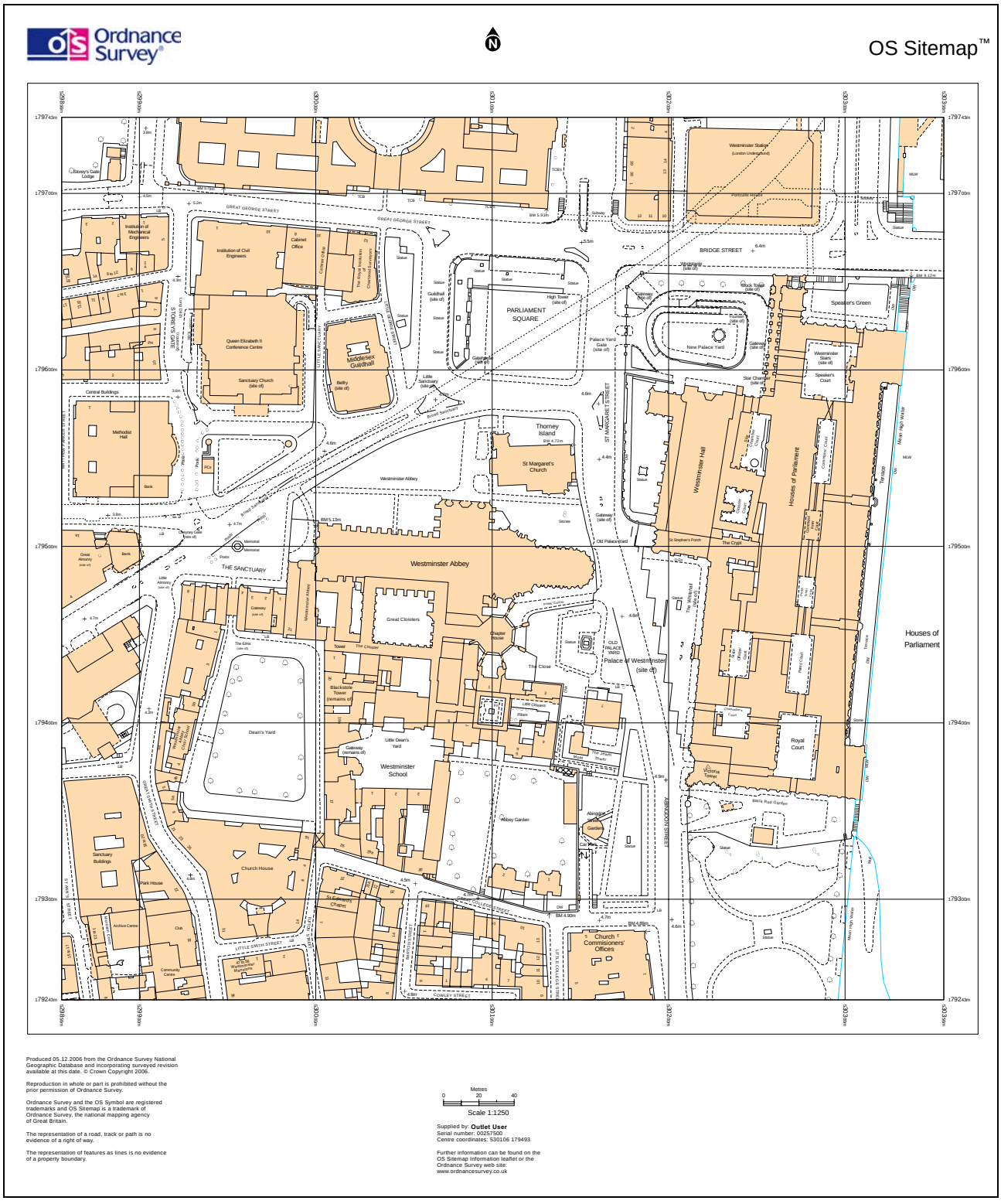

Figure 3: Buildings in colour option printed in hard copy.

Monochrome

This option is available for customers requiring line-work-only presentation, for example, for those wishing to add their own information within the map polygons. An example of this style is shown in figure 4 below.

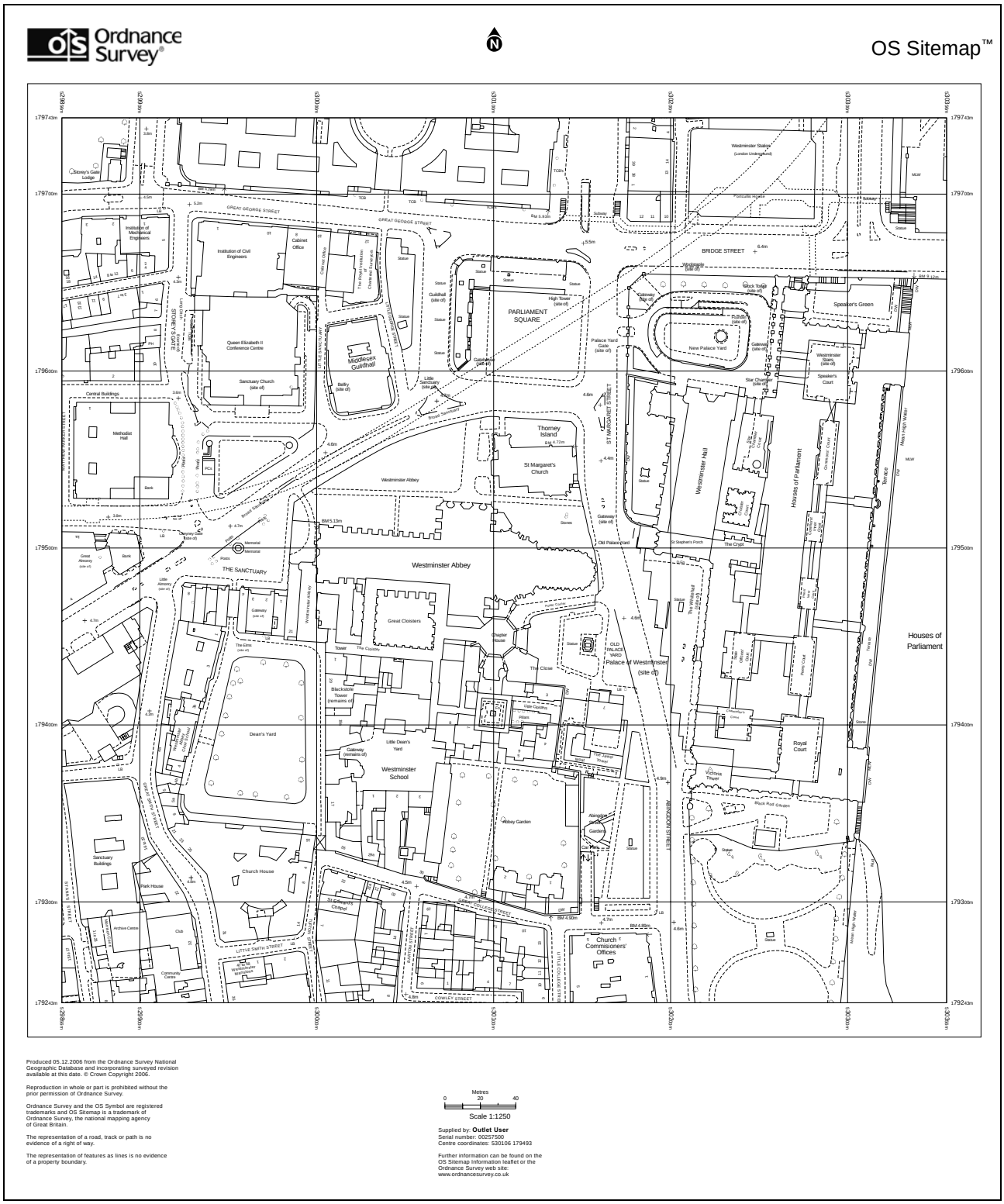

Figure 4: Monochrome option

DXF styling

OS Sitemap in DXF format can be styled to the customer's own preferences in the CAD. It should be noted that there are slightly different styles for the DXF and the TIFF/printed formats. A table of the symbols used is provided in chapter 4 of the technical specification.

The rest of this document provides a detailed technical description of various technical aspects of the different formats and of the product as a whole.

OS Sitemap

Technical specification

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Introduction

Purpose of this specification and disclaimer

This is the technical specification (hereafter referred to as the specification) applicable to the OS Sitemap (hereafter referred to as the product) which is referred to in the Framework Direct Licence, Specific Use Framework Partner Licence or your other customer contract for the product.

We may change the information in this specification at any time, giving you the notice period specified in the customer contract made between you and Ordnance Survey.

We do not accept responsibility for the content of any third party websites referenced or accessed in or through this specification, any other contractual documentation, and/or the Ordnance Survey website.

Copyright in this specification

Using this specification

The documentation is supplied in portable document format (PDF) only. Free Adobe Acrobat Reader software, which displays the specification, incorporates search and zoom facilities and allows you to navigate within. Hyperlinks are used to navigate between associated parts of the specification and to relevant Internet resources by clicking on the blue hyperlinks and the table of contents.

If you are unfamiliar with any words or terms used and require clarification please refer to the glossary at the end of the document.

Chapter 1 OS Sitemap file formats

OS Sitemap can be supplied in three file formats: DXF, TIFF or PDF (the latter is the delivery format for a hard-copy end product). The hard-copy plots are supplied in A4, A3, 'Standard sheet' or a custom size, with the minimum size of A4. TIFF images are available for the A4 and A3 product type. DXF is only available as a customised product type.

OS Sitemap PDF or TIFF

The PDF or TIFF version of OS Sitemap should comprise a minimum of one data file:

- OS Sitemap product PDF (hard copy plot output) or TIFF file.
- Text file (only for desktop mapping customers receiving TIFF).

NOTE: Each OS Sitemap (hard copy, TIFF) has a unique serial number, which can be found below the scale bar on the lower edge of the map frame. This number should be quoted in any correspondence relating to OS Sitemap queries.

OS Sitemap DXF

OS Sitemap is supplied in DXF (Data Exchange Format) and is fully compatible with AutoCAD® release 12 onwards. OS Sitemap is inert data and does not include software. To use it, software that can read drawings in DXF is required, for example, most CAD (computer-aided design) packages. DXF is a data transfer format designed for use with CAD software.

The DXF versions of OS Sitemap should comprise three data files:

- OS Sitemap product DXF file.
- Text file.
- OS Sitemap product information (supplied as a PDF).

OS Sitemap DXF file

Each OS Sitemap DXF map has a unique serial number, which can be found in the OS Sitemap product information PDF. This should be quoted in any correspondence relating to OS Sitemap queries.

OS Sitemap may be in a compressed (zipped) form; if so, it will need to be decompressed (unzipped) before loading into CAD, in order to recreate the original DXF file.

OS Sitemap product information

This PDF file includes the product serial number and additional product details.

Text file

This file contains details about the production of the map file.

Chapter 2 Product information

Source survey scale

OS Sitemap specification, including accuracy information, is largely derived from the source scale of the mapping (that is 1:1250, 1:2500 or 1:10 000). If OS Sitemap is viewed on screen or printed at a nominal scale other than the source scale(s), then variation to the stated specification and accuracy information is increasingly likely to occur. The greater the divergence from source scale(s), the greater the variation is likely to be.

- Urban: (1:1250 scale source survey). Major towns and cities.
- Rural: (1:2500 scale source survey). Smaller towns, villages and developed rural areas.
- Moorland: (1:10 000 scale source survey). Mountains, moorland and estuarine areas.

The Ordnance Survey Mapping and Data Centre can advise of the source survey scale for any particular area.

Output scale

The source data is captured at the scales above (1:1250, 1:2500 or 1:10 000). The user can choose display scales between 1:200 and 1:10 000. Enlargement beyond 1:1250 for PDF and TIFF products will not be allowed for 1:10 000 source data.

Revision

OS Sitemap is produced from the latest mapping held in the National Geographic Database. The data is updated in schedule with OS MasterMap® Managed GB set for Topography Layer; the schedule can be found on the website: http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/products/osmastermap/exisitingcustomer/mgbs.html.

Ordnance Survey constantly updates its mapping. OS Sitemap is designed primarily for project work. If there is a requirement for current mapping of the same area over an extended period, consider using one of the other products available from Ordnance Survey, such as OS MasterMap Topography Layer.
Ordnance Survey Mapping and Data Centres can be consulted for more information.

Changes to real-world features are categorised by Ordnance Survey and a map revision policy exists for each category of change. Further details are available from Ordnance Survey Mapping and Data Centres and online: http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/aboutus/foi/docs/basicscalerevisionpolicy.pdf.

Large-scale source survey accuracy information

Survey scale	**Absolute accuracy** compared with the National Grid. Absolute error – root mean square error (RMSE)	**Absolute accuracy** 99% confidence level	**Relative accuracy** Distance between points taken from the map. Relative error	**Relative accuracy** 99% confidence level
1:1250 (urban)	0.5 metres	<0.9 metres	+/- 0.5 metres (60 metres)	<+/- 1.1 metres (60 metres)
1:2500 resurvey or reformed (urban and rural)	1.1 metres	<2.4 metres	+/- 1.0 metres (100 metres)	<+/- 2.5 metres (100 m)
1:2500 overhaul (urban and rural)	2.7 metres	<5.8 metres	+/- 1.9 metres (200 metres)	<+/-4.7 metres (200 metres)
1:10 000 (mountain and moorland)	4.1 metres	<8.8 metres	+/- 4.0 metres (500 metres)	<+/- 10.1 metres (500 metres)

NOTE: Certain features, for example, man-made slopes and vegetation, are surveyed to lower accuracies. Figures in brackets are the distances over which the quoted relative accuracies are valid.

Coordinates

OS Sitemap is only available in National Grid coordinates. With National Grid coordinates, the coordinates of each map feature are expressed in metres relative to the origin of the National Grid (a point west of the Isles of Scilly). OS Sitemap with National Grid coordinates can easily be spatially related to other surveys, drawings or Ordnance Survey products.

Levelling and height information

OS Sitemap is two-dimensional, that is both the x (easting) and y (northing) coordinate values have a value set to provide the information in plan view. The z (vertical) coordinate value is not set to any value. The z coordinate value of 0.0 can be customised by the user to generate a third dimension. The only height information given appears as text entities associated with heightened points, known as spot heights. Altitudes of spot heights are given in metres above datum (Newlyn Datum for mainland Great Britain).

Ground coverage

OS Sitemap maps cover square or rectangular areas that are aligned to the National Grid unless they are provided as a cookie cut. The minimum ground area covered is one hectare for DXF.

Printing and plotting from OS Sitemap DXF

OS Sitemap is scale free until the print/plot option is chosen within a CAD session. At this stage a scale is chosen to produce a hard copy print or plot, which is done by inputting a value for both the plotted units and the drawing units as a ratio. Where possible, set the drawing units in CAD to metres as this will then be the same as the desired scale; for example, for a 1:1000 scale plot input a value of 1 for the plotted units and a value of 1 000 for the drawing units.

NOTE: Many CAD packages use drawing units set to millimetres, whereas OS Sitemap uses drawing units in metres. The use of OS Sitemap in a CAD session that is set to drawing units in millimetres will result in an apparent reduction of 1 000 units. A typical example is outlined below:

Desired plot scale	Plotted units(millimetres)	Drawing units(metres)
1:500	2	1
1:1000	1	1
1:5000	1	5

Chapter 3 Representation of real-world features in DXF

Some basic principles

This is a summary of the basic principles that apply to the representation of real-world features in OS Sitemap.

OS Sitemap is vector data. Map detail, such as buildings, roads and rivers, are represented as a series of lines and points (sometimes referred to as links and nodes). A feature may be a name, a point or a line or polyline (or a series of lines forming a coherent unit). Each feature is free standing.

- Real-world features that fall within the product specification are surveyed in true plan position within the limitations imposed by the scale of survey.
- Features too small to be surveyed at scale are shown by a point symbol.
- Detail is usually shown by its outline at ground surface level. Where more than one surface level exists, ground surface level is taken to be the upper level of communication. This applies especially to bridges, complex shopping centres and so on where the uppermost level is usually shown and actual ground level may be represented as underground.
- The nature of surface vegetation is shown except for land under cultivation, including developed pasture. Where there is no vegetation, the character of the bare ground (for example, rock) is indicated.
- Overhead detail is shown if the size and character constitutes a useful map feature.
- Underground detail is not shown, except for communications in tunnels and specified detail in complex multi-level structures.
- The names of all features, objects and areas within the product specification are shown.

Text features

Text is applied to a map to name or to describe the features that the map portrays. Descriptive and distinctive names are treated as free-standing entities in DXF. To facilitate customisation of the map, OS Sitemap distinguishes between name types, for example, road names and water names. Each name type is placed in a separate layer. Text outside the OS Sitemap neat line (map frame) is limited to footnotes, grid values and so on.

Area features

In OS Sitemap, features that might be thought of as area features are treated as linear outlines; for example, a building is treated as a polyline outline in the building outline layer (G8030001). However, as the data is derived from a structured data-set, with lines closing to form polygon boundaries, it is possible, given the appropriate software, to calculate areas. Customers should contact their system supplier for information on calculating areas with their systems. The following area types will be represented by a single seed in the centre of the area:

- Buildings and glasshouses
- Upper level of communications
- Slopes and cliffs
- Water (inland and tidal)

Vegetation will be represented by a fill pattern, which will wallpaper the area. This fill pattern will be made up of a block (for example, rough grassland and boulders) and will be repeated to fill the area within the polyline.

Slopes and cliffs

The top and bottom of slopes and cliffs are shown by normal polylines, but on different layers. Each slope and cliff area contains a seed. Figure 1 below illustrates a slope seed, as well as illustrating the fill pattern used with vegetation.

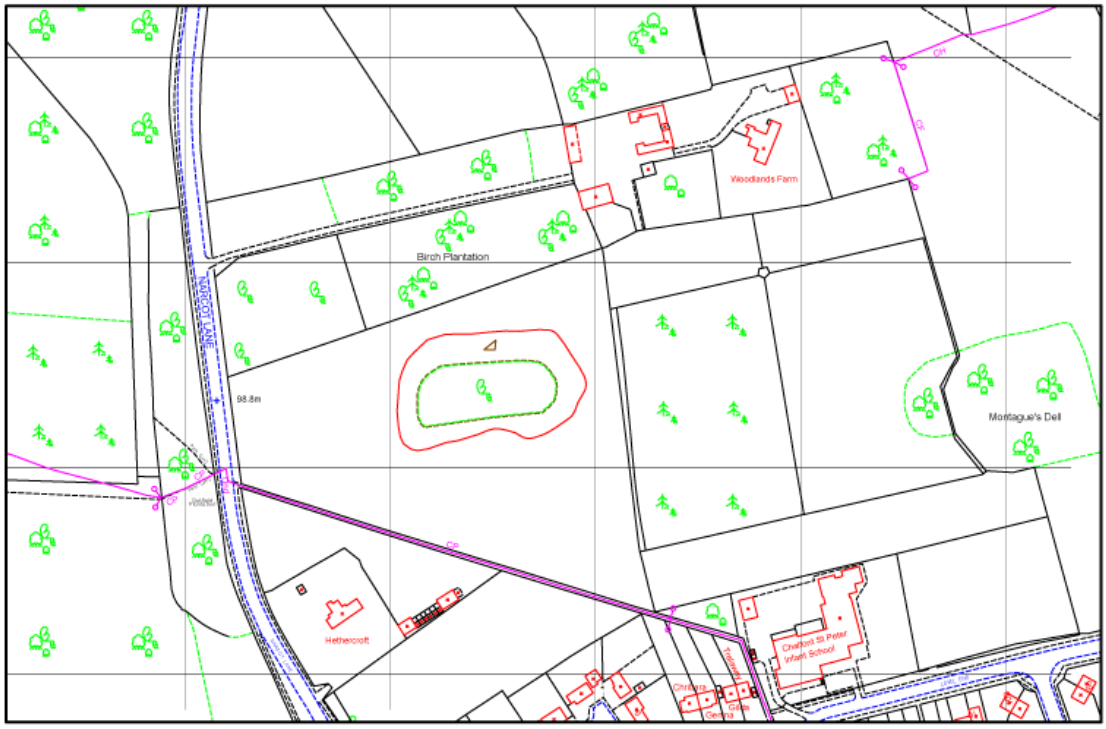
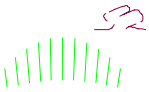


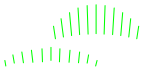
Figure 1: Sample OS Sitemap showing landscape features, including vegetation, and slopes and cliff in DXF.

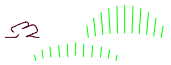
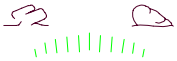
Chapter 4 Blocks for DXF

The blocks section of the OS Sitemap file contains map symbol definitions of the following blocks. Most CAD systems enable blocks to be inserted using the AutoCAD INSERT BLOCK command or its equivalent.

Ordnance Survey symbol	Block name	Example
Point feature	CIRCLE	
Boundary post or stone	BDYPOST	
Boundary mereing symbol	BDYMEREI	
Triangulation point	TRIGPT	
Bench mark	BENCHMK	
Roofed building or glasshouse indicator	SEED	
Flow arrow	FLARROW	
Spot height	CROSS	
Culvert	CULVERT	
Railway switch	RAILSW	
Heritage (site of)	HERITAGE	
Copyright	COPY	©
Registered trademark	REGTM	®
North arrow	NARROW	
Upper level of communication indicator	ULCOMMS	
Cliff indicator	CLIFFS	
Slope indicator	SLOPES	
Water indicator	WATERS	
Positioned boulder	BOULDER	
Boulders	BOLS	
Boulders (scattered)	BOLSCS	
Positioned coniferous tree	CTREE	
Coniferous trees	COS	
Coniferous trees (scattered)	COSCS	
Coniferous trees & Rock (scattered)	CO_ROCSCS	

Ordnance Survey symbol	Block name	Example
Coniferous trees & Scrub	CO_SCBS	
Coniferous trees (scattered) & Non-coniferous trees (scattered) & Scrub	COSC_NCOSC_SCBS	
Coppice or osiers	COPS	
Heath	HEAS	
Heath & Boulders	HEA_BOLS	
Heath & Scrub	HEA_SCBS	
Heath & Rock (scattered)	HEA_ROCSCS	
Marsh, salt marsh or reeds	MARS	
Multi-vegetation seed	MULTIVEGS	
Positioned non-coniferous tree	NCTREE	
Non-coniferous trees	NCOS	
Non-coniferous trees (scattered)	NCOSCS	
Non-coniferous trees & Coniferous trees	NCO_COS	
Non-coniferous trees & Coppice or osiers	NCO_COPS	
Non-coniferous trees & Rock (scattered)	NCO_ROCSCS	
Non-coniferous trees & Scrub	NCO_SCBS	

Ordnance Survey symbol	Block name	Example
Non-coniferous trees (scattered) & Coniferous trees (scattered)	NCOSC_COSCS	
Orchard	ORCHS	
Rock	ROCS	
Rock (scattered)	ROCSCS	
Rock & Rough Grass & Boulders	ROC_RGS_BOLS	
Rough grassland	RGS	
Rough grass & Boulders	RGS_BOLS	
Rough grass & Coniferous trees	RGS_COS	
Rough grass & Heath	RGS_HEAS	
Rough grass & Marsh	RGS_MARS	
Rough grass & Non-coniferous trees	RGS_NCOS	
Rough grass & Rock	RGS_ROCS	
Rough grass & Boulders (scattered)	RGS_BOLSCS	
Rough grass & Non-coniferous trees (scattered)	RGS_NCOSCS	
Rough grass & Rock (scattered)	RGS_ROCSCS	
Rough grass & Scrub	RGS_SCBS	
Rough grass & Non-coniferous trees & Coniferous trees	RGS_NCO_COS	

Ordnance Survey symbol	Block name	Example
Rough grass & Non-coniferous trees & Scrub	RGS_NCO_SCBS	
Rough grass & Rock (scattered) & Boulders	RGS_ROCSC_BOLS	
Rough grass & Rock (scattered) & Heath	RGS_ROCSC_HEAS	
Rough grass & Rock (scattered) & Boulders (scattered)	RGS_ROCSC_BOLSCS	
Rough grass and Non-coniferous trees (scattered) & Scrub	RGS_NCOSC_SCBS	
Scree	SCREES	
Scrub	SCBS	
Scrub & Non-coniferous trees (scattered)	SCB_NCOSCS	
Scrub & Coniferous trees & Non-coniferous trees	SCB_CO_NCOS	
Scrub & Non-coniferous trees & Coppice or Osiers	SCB_NCO_COPS	

Chapter 5 OS Sitemap layering for DXF

OS Sitemap maps contain up to 54 layers, listed on the following pages. OS Sitemap complies with the layer naming convention for CAD in the construction industry version 2, which is based upon the guidelines laid down in BS 1192 : Part 5. In any one OS Sitemap map there is unlikely to be map features in every layer, simply because of the distribution of real-world features. Real-world features, such as buildings, are shown in OS Sitemap and are assigned to the relevant layer. Each layer therefore represents a logical grouping of cartographically similar real-world features. Additionally, the layers themselves can be grouped by theme. For example, the three non-tidal water feature-related layers are water detail (G8030059), water text (G8031010) and flow arrow (G8030069).

The layering system allows the map to be customised. Unwanted layers can be switched off for clarity or faster working. Alternatively, selected layer themes can be used. For example, to display the map with only water detail shown it would be appropriate to switch off all map layers other than G8030059, G8031010 and G8030069.

Layers list

The table below lists all layers that can be found in OS Sitemap. The BS 1192 : Part 5 layers are in numerical order. Also shown for each layer is a description (common name), entity type, line style (for lines and polylines), block name (where applicable) and colour. A pictorial representation of each block is shown in chapter 4. The colours shown are default and may vary according to the system configuration. A CAD system will only reveal the layer code, for example, G8030001.

Layer	Description	Entity type	Line style	Block name	Colour
G8030001	Building outline	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		red
G8030004	Building outline (overhead)	POLYLINE	DASHED		red
G8030007	Civil parish or community boundary	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		magenta
G8030008	District, London borough or unitary authority boundary	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		magenta
G8030009	County boundary	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		magenta
G8030010	Electoral division or ward boundary	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		magenta
G8030011	Boundary post or stone	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	BDYPOST	magenta
G8030013	Boundary mereing symbol	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	BDYMEREI	magenta
G8030014	Railway (narrow gauge)	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		blue
G8030015	Railway (standard gauge)	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		blue
G8030016	Railway switch	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RAILSW	blue
G8030021	Road (public) edge of metalling	POLYLINE	DASHED		blue
G8030025	Triangulation point	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	TRIGPT	blue
G8030026	Bench mark	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	BENCHMK	blue
G8030027	Spot height	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	CROSS	blue
G8030030	General line or minor building detail	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		white
G8030031	Closing links (inferred detail)	POLYLINE	DASHED		white
G8030032	General ground level or minor overhead detail	POLYLINE	DASHED		white

Layer	Description	Entity type	Line style	Block name	Colour
G8030033	Underground or obscured detail or course of antiquity	POLYLINE	DASHED x2		blue
G8030034	Heritage (site of)	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	HERITAGE	green
G8030036	Vegetation or landform limit	POLYLINE	DASHED		green
G8030043	Overhead detail	POLYLINE	DASHED x2		red
G8030049	Pylon	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		white
G8030052	Minor detail	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		white
G8030057	Point feature	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	CIRCLE	white
G8030059	Water detail	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		cyan
G8030069	Flow arrow	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	FLARROW	cyan
G8030070	Culvert	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	CULVERT	cyan
G8030071	Mean high water (springs)	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		cyan
G8030072	Mean low water (springs)	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		cyan
G8030079	European, parliamentary or assembly constituency boundary	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		magenta
G8030321	Roofed building indicator	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	SEED	red
G8030323	Glasshouse indicator	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	SEED	white
G8030372	Positioned coniferous tree	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	CTREE	green
G8030373	Positioned non-coniferous tree	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	NCTREE	green
G8030374	Top of slope	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		red
G8030375	Top of cliff	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		red
G8030376	Bottom of slope or cliff	POLYLINE	DASHED		brown
G8030394	Multiple vegetation	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	MULTIVEGS	green
G8030394	Boulders	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	BOLS	green
G8030394	Boulders (scattered)	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	BOLSCS	green
G8030394	Coniferous trees	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	COS	green
G8030394	Coniferous trees (scattered)	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	COSCS	green
G8030394	Coniferous trees & Rock (scattered)	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	CO_ROCSCS	green
G8030394	Coniferous trees & Scrub	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	CO_SCBS	green
G8030394	Coniferous trees (scattered) & Non-coniferous trees (scattered) & Scrub	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	COSC_NCOSC_SCBS	green
G8030394	Coppice or osiers	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	COPS	green
G8030394	Heath	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	HEAS	green
38030394	Heath & Boulders	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	HEA_BOLS	green
G8030394	Heath & Scrub	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	HEA_SCBS	green
G8030394	Heath & Rock (scattered)	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	HEA_ROCSCS	green

Layer	Description	Entity type	Line style	Block name	Colour
G8030394	Marsh, salt marsh or reeds	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	MARS	green
G8030394	Non-coniferous trees	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	NCOS	green
G8030394	Non-coniferous trees (scattered)	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	NCOSCS	green
G8030394	Non-coniferous trees & Coniferous trees	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	NCO_COS	green
G8030394	Non-coniferous trees & Coppice or osiers	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	NCO_COPS	green
G8030394	Non-coniferous trees & Rock (scattered)	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	NCO_ROCSCS	green
G8030394	Non-coniferous trees & Scrub	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	NCO_SCBS	green
G8030394	Non-coniferous trees (scattered) & Coniferous trees (scattered)	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	NCOSC_COSCS	green
G8030394	Orchard	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	ORCHS	green
G8030394	Rock	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	ROCS	green
G8030394	Rock (scattered)	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	ROCSCS	green
G8030394	Rock & Rough Grass & Boulders	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	ROC_RGS_BOLS	green
G8030394	Rough grassland	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS	green
G8030394	Rough grass & Boulders	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_BOLS	green
G8030394	Rough grass & Coniferous trees	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_COS	green
G8030394	Rough grass & Heath	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_HEAS	green
G8030394	Rough grass & Marsh	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_MARS	green
G8030394	Rough grass & Non-coniferous trees	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_NCOS	green
G8030394	Rough grass & Rock	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_ROCS	green
G8030394	Rough grass & Boulders (scattered)	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_BOLSCS	green
G8030394	Rough grass & Non-coniferous trees (scattered)	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_NCOSCS	green
G8030394	Rough grass & Rock (scattered)	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_ROCSCS	green
G8030394	Rough grass & Scrub	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_SCBS	green
G8030394	Rough grass & Non-coniferous trees & Coniferous trees	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_NCO_COS	green
G8030394	Rough grass & Non-coniferous trees & Scrub	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_NCO_SCBS	green
G8030394	Rough grass & Rock (scattered) & Boulders	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_ROCSC_BOLS	green
G8030394	Rough grass & Rock (scattered) & Heath	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_ROCSC_HEAS	green

Layer	Description	Entity type	Line style	Block name	Colour
G8030394	Rough grass & Rock (scattered) & Boulders (scattered)	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_ROCSC_BOLSCS	green
G8030394	Rough grass and Non-coniferous trees (scattered) & Scrub	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	RGS_NCOSC_SCBS	green
G803094	Scree	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	SCREES	green
G8030394	Scrub	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	SCBS	green
G8030394	Scrub & Non-coniferous trees (scattered)	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	SCB_NCOSCS	green
G8030394	Scrub & Coniferous trees & Non-coniferous trees	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	SCB_CO_NCOS	green
G8030394	Scrub & Non-coniferous trees & Coppice or Osiers	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	SCB_NCO_COPS	green
G8030395	Upper level of communication indicator	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	ULCOMMS	magenta
G8030396	Cliff indicator	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	CLIFFS	brown
G8030397	Slope indicator	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	SLOPES	brown
G8030400	Water indicator	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	WATERS	cyan
G8030570	Copyright symbol	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	COPY	white
G8030570	Registered trademark	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	REGTM	white
G8030571	Footnotes, scale bar, logo	TEXT			white
G8030571	North arrow	INSERT	CONTINUOUS	NARROW	white
G8030572	Internal grid lines and values	LINE/TEXT	CONTINUOUS		white
G8030573	Neat line and corner values	LINE/TEXT	CONTINUOUS		white
G8031000	Road name or number	TEXT			blue
G8031005	Boundary text	TEXT			magenta
G8031006	House number or building name	TEXT			red
G8031009	Miscellaneous text	TEXT			white
G8031010	Water text	TEXT			cyan
G8031211	Positioned boulder	INSERT		BOULDER	brown
G8031212	Ridge or rock line	POLYLINE	CONTINUOUS		red

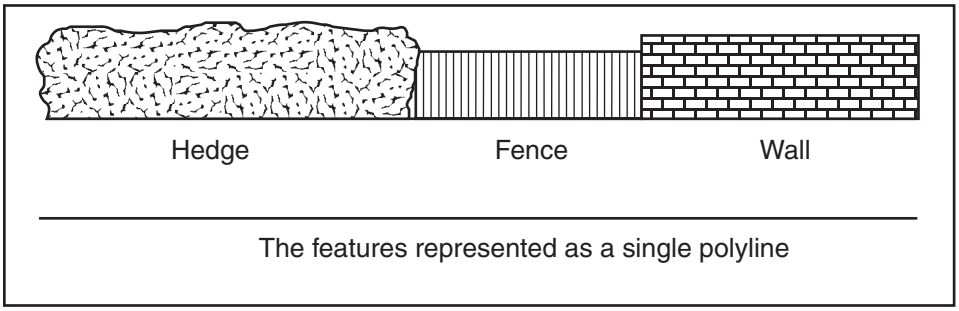
Footnotes and non-map-detail layers

OS Sitemap contains a number of layers that are allocated to items that are not strictly part of the map. These layers are available for display and plotting from OS Sitemap. Items in these layers (also shown in the layers list on previous pages) are:

- Copyright symbol (G8030570)
- Footnotes, scale bar, logo and so on (G8030571)
- Internal grid lines and values (G8030572)
- Neat line and corner values (G8030573)

Chapter 6 Real-world feature by DXF layer

A single map feature can represent more than one real-world object, for example, a polyline on layer G8030030 may represent a hedge, a fence or a wall.



The following table lists real-world features usually represented on each layer. The right-hand column has useful notes and major exceptions. The list of real-world features is a guide only and is not exhaustive. It is not a complete definition of the surveying and digitising specification for OS Sitemap. Exceptions to the list apply; for example, larger waterfalls are depicted on the cliff layers, not layer G8030030. For some types of feature depiction rules vary between source-survey scales.

Layer	Real-world features	Useful notes and exceptions
G8030001	Building outlines	The outlines of buildings under 50 m² (except blocks of garages) are on layer G8030030 or layer G8030032.
	Internal building divisions	
G8030004	Overhead building outlines	Used for the outline of open-sided buildings; also used for internal building divisions that cannot be surveyed from the outside.
G8030007	Civil parish boundary, community boundary, Inner Temple boundary or Middle Temple boundary	
G8030008	District boundary, London borough boundary, metropolitan district boundary or unitary authority boundary	
G8030009	County boundary or County of the City of London boundary	
G8030010	Electoral division boundary or ward boundary	
G8030011	Boundary post, stone or marker	
G8030013	Boundary mereing change symbol	
G8030014	Narrow-gauge railway track	Used for railway and tramway lines smaller than standard gauge.
G8030015	Standard-gauge railway track	Each rail is shown by a separate polyline.
G8030016	Railway switch	
G8030021	Edge of road metalling	The limit of public road surface where not defined by a solid feature such as a building.
G8030025	Triangulation station	Buried and surface blocks are not shown.
G8030026	Bench mark	The symbol is not shown on triangulation pillars.
G8030027	Spot height	
G8030030	Fence	Missing or open gates are shown as if closed.
	Hedge	Centre line of roots is shown.

Layer	Real-world features	Useful notes and exceptions
	Bank (linear)	
	Wall	Thick walls are shown by a double polyline.
	Antiquity above ground level	
	Aqueduct, pier or viaduct	
	Breakwater or groyne	
	Bridge	Detail below bridges is not normally shown.
	Burial ground, cemetery or graveyard	
	Cairn	
	Chimney	Only those causing an obstruction at ground level are shown.
	Cooling tower	
	Lock gate	
	Minor building outline	
	Retarder (railway)	
	Ruined building	Defined as a building partly or wholly de-roofed and in decay. Ruins do not carry a roof seed.
	Sloping masonry, wall	Settling tank, sludge bed, slurry pit, tailing lagoon, filter bed.
	Solid objects	These do not carry a roof indicator.
	TV mast	
	Watercress bed (man-made)	
	Waterfall, weir	
G8030031	This layer does not represent a real-world feature. Closing links (or inferred links) are used to form a sensible division of property. It is not a legal representation of boundaries.	
G8030032	This layer includes many linear aspects of the landscape that do not present an obstacle to a pedestrian.	
	Airfield identification mark	
	Antiquity at ground level	For example, hill figure outline.
	Baulk	
	Broken bank, hedge, wall or fence	
	Covered passageway (open sided)	
	Ferry or ford	
	Level crossing	
	Minor overhead building outline	
	Normal tidal limit	
	Path (unmade)	The centre line only is shown.
	Path and pavement	The limit of its surface where not defined by a solid feature such as a building.
	Permanent way (railway)	
	Ramp	
	Range firing point	
	Signal bridge, gantry, square	

Layer	Real-world features	Useful notes and exceptions
	Towing path	
	Track	
	Turntable (road), weighbridge	
G8030033	Antiquity (course of)	
	Detail below upper level of through public communication	In complex multi-level structures.
	Railway bridge abutments	
	Subway, tunnel, underpass alignment	No other detail is shown within. Alignments are approximate.
	Detail below bridges and overpasses	Data that is obscured from the normal map view
G8030034	Heritage (site of)	
G8030036	Boulders, dunes, mud and rock (larger inland areas)	
	Coastal slope	
	Division in named wood	
	Firebreak, ride or linear clearing in woods	
	Pit, quarry or opencast workings	
	Refuse tip, spoil heap or slag heap	
	Vegetation limits	
	Waterfall	
G8030043	Aerial ropeway	
	Electricity transmission lines	
	Pipeline (suspended)	
	Ski lifts, tows	
	Telephone line	Only shown in sparsely populated areas where there is little surveyable detail.
G8030052	Archway symbol	Shown as diagonal lines across the archway.
	Buffer, slip or switch (railway)	
	Culvert bar	
	Moveable greenhouse and travelling crane rails	Ends of the rail pairs are joined by a polyline on layer G8030032.
	Pipeline (ground level)	
	Step treads	
G8030049	Pylons	
G8030057	Antiquity point feature	For example, a standing stone
	Bollard or capstan	
	Crane	
	Flagstaff, post, pillar, pole or stone	
	Fountain or drinking fountain	
	Royal Mail® letter box or pillar box	Shown except when indoors or when built into a post office.
	Memorial, monument, statue, sundial	Large objects shown to scale on G8030030.

Layer	Real-world features	Useful notes and exceptions
	Milestone post, kilometre post	
	Mooring post	
	Navigational light, beacon, perch or pilot beacon	
	Pump or tap	
	Rescue kit or post	
	Road guide post	Only isolated finger posts shown.
	Runway approach light	Shown outside airfield perimeter only.
	Signal light, post or water point (railway)	Not shown when very numerous.
	Spring or well	
	Swallow hole, pothole or cave	
	Telephone call box, post or pillar	
	Wind pump, tee or sock	
G8030059	Bank of wider drain, canal, stream or river	
	Centre line of narrow drain or stream	
	Basin, dock, lock or moat (water filled)	
	Shore of lake, loch, pond or reservoir	
G8030069	Flow arrow	Shows the direction of water flow.
G8030070	Railway switch	
G8030071	Mean high water	Mean high water springs in Scotland.
G8030072	Mean low water	Mean low water springs in Scotland.
G8030079	Borough constituency boundary, burgh constituency boundary, county constituency boundary or European parliamentary constituency boundary	
G8030321	Roofed area (seed)	
G8030323	Glasshouse (seed)	Not applied to greenhouses in private gardens or conservatories.
G8030372	Cartographically-positioned coniferous tree	Generally, a cartographically-positioned tree is an individual tree surveyed under superseded specifications.
	Coniferous tree of historical interest or a prominent landmark	
	Coniferous tree in named row, avenue or group	
	Single named coniferous tree related to an administrative boundary	
G8030373	Non-coniferous trees as per layer G8030372	
G8030374	Top limit of man-made slope landform	
G8030375	Top limit of cliff landform	

Layer	Real-world features	Useful notes and exceptions
G8030376	Bottom limit of man-made slope or cliff landform	
G8030394	Area of boulders (seed)	
	Area of scattered boulders (seed)	
	Area of coniferous trees (seed)	
	Area of scattered coniferous trees (seed)	Trees over 30 m apart.
	Area of coppice or osiers (seed)	
	Area of marsh, salt marsh or reeds (seed)	
	Area of non-coniferous trees (seed)	
	Area of scattered non-coniferous trees (seed)	Trees over 30 m apart.
	Area of orchard (seed)	
	Area of heath (seed)	
	Area of rock (seed)	
	Area of scattered rock (seed)	
	Area of rough grassland, bracken (seed)	
	Area of scree (seed)	
	Area of scrub (seed)	
	Area of multi-vegetation	Areas where type of vegetation is not specified.
G8030395	Area of upper level of through public communication (seed)	Shown only in complex multi-level structures.
G8030396	Area of cliff (seed)	
G8030397	Area of man-made slope (seed)	
G8030400	Area of water, lake, loch, pond, stream, drain, river, reservoir or water below mean low water level (seed)	
G8031211	Positioned boulder	
G8031212	Ridge, rock strata line	

Chapter 7 Features not represented in OS Sitemap

The following list summarises the main real-world features not normally shown in OS Sitemap. This relates mainly to the specification as used by Ordnance Survey field surveyors when capturing the information in digital form. Some exceptions may apply.

Real-world feature	Notes
Rights of way	Rights of way are not identified in OS Sitemap. The representation of a road, track or path is no evidence of a right of way.
Non-permanent ground features	Detail for which it is reasonable to assume will remain in position for less than 10 years.
Buildings below a minimum size	Not captured in the data.
Internal divisions in buildings and detail under roofs	Not captured in the data.
Small juts, porches and so on, on buildings	Not captured in the data.
House numbers	Not shown in 1:10 000 scale data.
Detail under bridges	Railway bridge abutments are shown.
Detail under elevated roads	Public roads and paths where they cannot otherwise be deduced.
Detail in private gardens	Exceptions apply.
Telephone lines and poles	Shown when of outstanding importance.
Electricity transmission lines on single poles	Shown when of outstanding importance.
Overhead detail in industrial installations, pipelines and so on	Not captured in the data.
Minor detail in cemeteries	Especially important items are shown.
Playing apparatus in playgrounds	Not captured in the data.
Railway catch drains, overhead lines and conductor rails	Not captured in the data.
Road network lines	Ordnance Survey produces other data products that can provide this information, for example, OS MasterMap Integrated Transport Network™ (ITN) Layer.
Road crash barriers	Shown when they are the only division between carriageways.
Minor roadside detail, footpath posts and so on	Not captured in the data.
Roads, tracks and drives on private property	Shown when over 100 m in length.
Fruit bushes, flower beds and rock gardens	Not captured in the data.
Trees and scrub in permanent water	Not captured in the data.
Golf course detail, bunkers and so on	Not captured except for areas of trees.
Natural slopes and relief features	Exceptions apply.
Ring fences protecting single trees, protection fences for established hedges	Not captured in the data.
Land parcel area measurements	Not captured in the data.
Land parcel numbers	Not captured in the data.

Chapter 8 Common abbreviations used in OS Sitemap

Item	Abbr	Item	Abbr
Bench mark	BM	Mile post, stone	MP, MS
Bollard	Bol	Normal tidal limit	NTL
Crane	C	Post, pillar, pole, pylon	P
Coastguard station	CG Sta	Pavilion	Pav
Club house	CH	Public convenience	PC
Chimney	Chy	Public house	PH
Close (road)	CL	Place (road)	PL
Capstan	Cn	Post Office	PO
Drinking fountain	D Fn	Pump	Pp
Drive (road)	DR	Place of worship	PW
Electricity substation	El Sub Sta, ESS	Stone	S
Electricity transmission line	ETL	Signal box	SB
Ferry	F	Signal bridge	S Br
Footbridge, filter bed	FB	Sundial	SD
Flare stack	Fl Sk	Signal light	SL
Flagstaff	FS	Sloping masonry	SM
Fire station	F Sta	Spring	Spr
Guide post	GP	Telephone call box, post	TCB, TCP
Gas valve compound	GVC	Town hall	TH
House (named)	Ho	Tank or track	Tk
Letter box	LB	Unmade	um
Lifeboat house, station	LB Ho, LB Sta	Valve house	V Ho
Level crossing	LC	Well	W
Light tower	L Twr	Weighbridge	WB
Lodge	Lo	Wind pump	Wd Pp
Memorial	Meml	Works	Wks
Mean high water (springs)	MHW, MHWS	Water tap, trough	Wr T, Tr
Mean low water (springs)	MLW, MLWS	Youth Hostel	Y

Boundary mereing abbreviations

Object or mereing	Abbr	Object or mereing	Abbr
Baulk, bank, base, basin, bridge, broad	B	Metres	m
Cam, canal, causeway, centre of, channel, cliff, conduit, cop, course of, covered, culvert, cut	C	Old	O
Dam, ditch, dock, double, down, drain	D	Passage, path, plate, pond, post	P
Double ditch or drain	DD	Race	R
Double fence	DF	Root of hedge	RH
Defaced	Def	Scar, sewer, side of, slope, sluice, stone, stream	S
Edge of, eyot	E	Top of	T
Face of, fence, fleet, foot, freeboard	F	Track	Tk
Feet	ft	Undefined	Und
Harbour, hedge	H	Wall, weir	W
Inches	ins		
Kerb	K	The following are examples of combined abbreviations:	
Lade, lake, lead, loch, lockspit, lynchet	L	Centre of bank, basin, baulk, board and so on	CB
Marsh, mere, moat	M	Centre of railway, river, road and so on	CR
Mean high water	MHW	Centre of old course of stream	COCS
Mean high water springs (Scotland only)	MHWS	Centre of channel at low water	CCLW
Mean low water	MLW		
Mean low water springs (Scotland only)	MLWS		

NOTE: Special rules apply to boundary mereings and only the more common ones are listed.

Annexe A Glossary

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a glossary of terms used in the definition of products, services, licensing and other terms and conditions for OS Sitemap.

Where terms refer to other terms within the glossary, they are connected by means of hot links to the relevant entries.

area feature
A polygonised representation of a real-world object. Each area bounded by a continuous closed chain of line features is an area feature. The geometry of an area feature consists of an external boundary, and optionally one or more inner boundaries (holes in the area feature). Each boundary is represented by a polygon. An area feature may be used to represent a building, field, lake, administrative area and so on.

area of order
The spatial extent of data requested by a customer as part of an order. It may comprise a number of different spatial extents, but all of them will fall completely within the customer's area of interest.

cookie cut
An area of data defined by a polygon shape, for example, cut to a defined geographical area.

coordinate transformation
A computational process of converting an image or map from one coordinate system to another.

customer
An organisation or individual that makes use of Ordnance Survey's data supply facilities. This includes both direct sales customers of Ordnance Survey and Ordnance Survey Mapping and Data Centres, as well as customers of Licensed Partners. It does not include anyone, or any organisation, that has access to Ordnance Survey material without charge.

dataset
An identifiable set of data that share common characteristics and that are managed as a subset of the data within a database.

delivery mechanism
The method of supply of data to a customer, for example, off-line and online.

direct sale
A direct transaction between Ordnance Survey and a customer.

e-delivery
The delivery of Ordnance Survey digital products and services to customers by electronic means, primarily by use of Internet technology.

e-ordering
The ability for customers to request the supply of products and services by the use of Internet technology.

FTP
File transfer protocol. A protocol that allows a user on one computer to transfer files to and from another computer over a TCP/IP network (for example, Internet).

inferred links
Line features representing inferences about the real world rather than topographic statements of fact. These sensibly subdivide certain types of area features where there is no appropriate topographic detail. They are normally used to separate individual garden plots in residential areas where no dividing fence, hedge or wall exists. These are automatically created using software.

Licensed Partner
Any organisation that has entered into a formal licence agreement with Ordnance Survey to market map information or to incorporate map data with their application or service.

line
The straight line segment between two given points. Not to be confused with polyline or line segment feature.

line feature
An abstraction of a linear object such as a wall or riverbank. The geometry of a line feature is a polyline – an ordered string of points. A particular line feature will often represent only part of an object. For example, a line feature may represent a linear entity (for example, part or all of a fence), the boundary of an area (for example, a house) or both (for example, a fence around a field).

National GPS Network
The infrastructure of active and passive GPS reference stations that allow surveyors to determine precise coordinates in GPS and British National Grid spatial reference systems. The National GPS Network provides the physical definition of the British National Grid, the primary spatial reference system used in OS MasterMap. A central component of the Digital National Framework (DNF).

National Grid
A unique referencing system that can be applied to all Ordnance Survey maps of Great Britain at all scales. It provides an unambiguous spatial reference for any place or entity in Great Britain.

Object-based data
Data in which one entity (feature) represents one real-world object, for example, a building or land parcel.

order
A request from a customer for the supply of data. The scope of an order may be constrained by an agreement for a period-licence service.

period licence
A licence to use a data product, or any other value-added service or product derived from detailed datasets, for business use for an agreed period of one or more years. It covers the initial supply of the data and supply of updates.

period-licence service
A service provided to customers by Ordnance Survey or Licensed Partner giving access to Ordnance Survey data for business use, including update maintenance. The service will be for a defined period. These services will be available under a period-licence agreement.

point
A pair of coordinates.

point feature
A feature representing a real-world object. The geometry of a point feature is a single point (a pair of coordinates) with optional size and orientation.

polygon
The polygon geometry type is used to specify the outer and inner boundaries of an area feature.

real-world object
The real thing represented by a feature; for instance, a building, a section of fence, the boundary of a wood, a sharp change of gradient

representative point
A point feature used to represent a real-world object (for example, centroids, seeds, area labels). Seed points are included in OS Sitemap PDF and TIFF products.

supply format
The file format in which the data is supplied to the customer.

Annexe B Symbology for OS Sitemap hardcopy and TIFF

Standard symbols and depiction (Paper and TIFF output)

Boundary information

County/Region Island boundary	
District/London Borough boundary	
Parish/Community boundary	
Electoral Division/Ward boundary	
Parliamentary Constituency or Euro Const boundary	
Boundary mereing change symbol	
Boundary Post, Boundary Stone (BP, BS)	

Vegetation

Boulder (positioned)	
Boulders	
Boulders (scattered)	
Coniferous tree (positioned)	
Coniferous trees	
Coniferous trees (scattered)	
Coppice or Osiers	
Heath	
Marsh, reeds or Saltmarsh	
Non-coniferous tree (positioned)	
Non-coniferous trees	
Non-coniferous trees (scattered)	
Orchard	
Rock	
Rock (scattered)	
Rough Grassland	
Scree	
Scrub	
Areas of multiple vegetation type	

Other symbols

Air height/spot height	
Bench mark	
Culvert	
Direction of flow (water)	
Point fixture	
Railway switch	
Road related flow	
Site of heritage	
Triangulation point or pillar	
Water point	
Pylon	
Glasshouse	

Line styles

Building	
Building (overhead)	
Edge or Limit	
General detail	
Inland water	
Mean high water (springs)	
Mean low water (springs)	
Narrow gauge railways	
Standard gauge railways	
Top of cliff	
Top of slope	
Bottom of cliff/slope	
Overhead detail	
Steps	
Underground detail	

Polygons

Feature	Colour (RGB)
Man-made surface or Step	210-210-170
Multiple surface (Garden)	255-255-204
Natural surface	210-255-180
Historical interest	220-220-190
Inland/Tidal water	190-255-255
Path	204-204-204
Railway	240-240-240
Road or Track	215-215-215
ULC	255-204-153
Foreshore	160-225-225
Building	255-220-175
Structures	255-215-195
Unclassified/Broken	220-220-190
Low-level vegetation	220-255-190
High-level vegetation	180-244-160
Marsh and so on	160-225-225

Common abbreviations

Boundaries information

ED Boundary.....Electoral Division
Ward Boundary.....Ward
Boro Const Bdy.....Constituency
Euro const Bdy.....County Borough or European
Und.....Undefined
CB.....Centre of bank
CD.....Centre of ditch
CR.....Centre of road
CS.....Centre of stream
Def.....Defaced
FF.....Face of fence
FW.....Face of wall
SR.....Side of river
TB.....Top of bank
TkH.....Track of hedge
RH.....Root of hedge

Other information

Chy.....Chimney
El P.....Electricity pillar or pole
ETL.....Electricity transmission line
FB.....Foot bridge
FS.....Flagstaff
GP.....Guide post
GVC.....Gas valve compound
LB.....Letter box
Meml.....Memorial
MHW.....Mean high water
MLW.....Mean low water
NTL.....Normal tidal limit
P.....Post or pole
PC.....Public convenience
PH.....Public house
PO.....Post office
PW.....Place of worship
TCB.....Telephone call box
Tk.....Tank or track
(um).....Unmade
W.....Well

Annexe C Product and service performance report form

Ordnance Survey welcomes feedback from its customers about OS Sitemap.

If you would like to share your thoughts with us, please print a copy of this form and when completed post or fax it to the address below.

Your name: .....

Organisation: .....

Address: .....

.....

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Postcode: .....

Phone: .....

Fax: .....

Email: .....

Quotation or order reference: .....

Please record your comments or feedback in the space below. We will acknowledge receipt of your form within three (3) working days and provide you with a full reply or a status report within 21 working days.

If you are posting this form, please send it to:

OS Sitemap Product Manager, Ordnance Survey, Romsey Road, SOUTHAMPTON, SO16 4GU.

If you wish to return it by fax, please dial 023 8079 2615.

Any personal information that you supply with this report form will be used by Ordnance Survey only in the improvement of its products and services. It will not be made available to third parties.